

THE MISSISSIPPI CREOLE.

MONTGOMERY, Publisher.

"FOR THE TRUTH AND THE RIGHT."

J. L. MITCHELL, Editor.

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Volume 7.

M. MORRIS & Co., General Agents,
New Orleans, Mississippi, are authorized
to sell the Mississippi Creole.

Only a half sheet this week as our
press is out of order, and we are
well as ourselves, wished for a few

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

It is a good plan to procure some
of the places in our town. Those
who call on G. W. Henderson to-mor-

row, to see the cholera.

We have not received our New
papers this week and are unable to
send them to our subscribers. We believe there
will be a change in prices.

In this place on the 27th inst., Mrs.
Wm. J. Kendall.

In Keweenaw, on the 20th inst.,
Miss Laura Adams.

RAILROAD PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.

The California gold fever seems to be all
over the country. We extract the following from the St.
Louis Republic:
Inquiries are made of us in relation
to the passage, by steam, to California,
to see if we are unable satisfactorily to reply. A
passage has been constructed, under
the auspices of the United States govern-
ment, to run between Panama and ports in
America, Mexico and California. One
trip, the California, of 1,050 tons burthen,
will leave New York, on the 15th of Janu-
ary, for Panama, on the 5th of February,
and will leave the first of every month
for Panama, in state rooms, from
San Francisco, 700 miles, is \$64; from
San Francisco to Acapulco, 1,500 miles, \$125; to
San Francisco, 2,000 miles, \$175; to
San Francisco, 2,300 miles, \$225; and to San Fran-
cisco, 2,500 miles, \$250. Passage in the lower
cabin is a deduction of one fifth of these
rates, and the forward cabin to either of the
above named ports, \$100. Passengers can take
passage, freight free, to the extent of
\$500, weight, not exceeding half a ton
per person, for each. Freight on excess,
over and above goods, \$50 per ton, and one per
cent. on specie. Packages should not exceed
100 lbs. weight for each carriage.

A line has been established, also under the
auspices of the government, to run from New
York to New Orleans, and thence to Chagres,
Panama, and Havanna. The passage from New
York to Chagres is \$100 in the saloon, and
\$50 in the lower cabin. Passengers on this
line are charged freight on every thing except
clothing, and this is not to exceed 250
lbs. Freight to be charged 70 cents per
ton.

We have no means of estimating the cost of
the overland part of the route, but extrava-
gance is necessarily paid. The distance across
the Isthmus, from Chagres to Panama, is thirty
miles, by a most difficult route, and all
transportation of freight is upon mules. It is a
difficult task, however, for any one to make
the trip from St. Louis to San Francisco
without cost from \$500 to \$600. It may require a
longer time, and greater difficulties may be en-
countered, in the performance of a trip from
St. Louis to California, overland, by either of
the routes traveled of late years, than by sea,
but it can be done with less cost to the emi-
grant.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—The Indiana Leg-
islature has elected Gov. Whitcomb to the
Senate of the United States, in place of Mr.
Hannegan, whose term expires on the 4th of
March next. The duty of Governor devolves
on Dunning, Lieut. Governor.

LOUISIANA.—The annual report of
the Secretary of the Navy contains little that
would interest our readers. We make, how-
ever, a brief abstract of its contents:

The amount of estimate on all pub-
lic works connected with this Department is \$5-
\$2,400,000 for the fiscal year ending June
30th, 1850.

There are unfinished on the stocks at the
naval yards, four ships of the rate of 74
guns, and two frigates of 44 guns. These can
be sent for sea service on short notice.

The building of the four war steamers, au-
thorized by act of Congress, is in a satisfactory
state of progress.

Proposals for furnishing machinery for rope
making at the Memphis navy yard have been in-
vited, by advertisement, and as soon as it can
be completed and delivered, that establishment
will be put in operation.

The report bears strong testimony to the
efficient organization of the Navy Department.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The following is a part of the appointments
of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Vicksburg District—JOHN LANE, P. E.
Vicksburg Station—Levi Pearce
Warren—Pleasant B. Bailey
Grand Gulf—Lorenzo Erenback
Port Gibson Station—H. H. Montgomery
Chrystal Spring—D. A. J. Parker, L. Wiley
Clinton—Orasmus L. Nash
Raymond Station—Erasmus R. Strickland

Sharon District—A. H. DAVISON, P. E.
Sharon Circuit—Francis A. McShann
Vernon—To be supplied
Atalia—A. T. M. Fly
Carthage—Thomas W. Castle
Louisville—James Carlisle
Starkville—James Eastley
Springfield—To be supplied
Madison mission to colored people—B. H.
Truly
Grove mission to colored people—to be sup-
plied

Yazoo District—GREEN M. ROBERTS, P. E.
Yazoo Station—Frederick Cooper
Yazoo Circuit—Henry T. Lewis
Holmes—Hamphrey Williams
Middleton—John J. E. Byrd, Wm. Himes
Carrollton and Sunflower, James A. Godfrey
and James T. Griffing
Greensboro—James Jackson Earley
Benton—Andrew Day
Yazoo mission to colored people—to be sup-
plied.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.—A mem-
orial on this important subject, from Wm. H.
Aspinwall, John H. Stephens and Henry
Chauncy, was presented to the lower House of
Congress on the 12th. These gentlemen pro-
pose to establish a railroad across the Isthmus
of Panama, and ask that they may be entrusted
with the transportation of the mails, and
the conveyance of troops, munitions of war,
etc.

The memorialists state that they have ob-
tained a charter for ninety-nine years from the
Government of New Granada. They ask no
appropriation of money. They will make the
road from their own resources, and only ask
that, when made, they shall be aided by the
transportation and freightage of the United
States Government.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.
Of the 14th, Mr. Benton introduced a bill
into the Senate, to authorize the Post-master
General to contract with Mr. Aspinwall for
carrying the U. S. mail over this road.

FROM MEXICO.—We condense from the Pis-
cayno the following Mexican news, brought by
the brig Gertrude, which left Vera Cruz on the
6th inst.:

The Minister of the 2d says there is a nest
of traitors in Tampico, whose object is first to
establish the Republic of Sierra Madre, and
then to annex the same to the United States.

Military operations against the insurgents of
the Sierra still continue; but although the fac-
tory are always put to flight, no decisive advan-
tage is gained over them which promises to
end the controversy.

The news from Durango of the ravages of
the Indians is of the most miserable character.
The National Guard of the city of Mexico
is represented to be in a totally disorganized
state. This is looked upon as a serious mat-
ter.

The Mexican papers contain no allusion to
the gold digging in California.

Los Altos and Guatimala were in open war
at the latest dates. The troops of the former
were defeated in an engagement on the 21st of
October at San Andres, with the loss of their
Commander-in-Chief and other persons of
note.

Gen. Carrera, ex-President of Central Amer-
ica and Guatemala has established his resi-
dence in the Mexican State of Chiapas.

V. Whig.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, Dec. 16.

The steamship Niagara arrived from Liver-
pool to-day, having sailed on the 24 inst.

England.—The cholera is on the decrease.
Lord Millburne died on the 24th ult.

France.—Strenuous exertions are being
made to elect Cavaignac to the Presidency.
This causes the prospects of Louis Napoleon to
preponderate. It was believed that quiet
would be fully restored and that no riots would
ensue, no matter whether Cavaignac or Napo-
leon was elected to the Presidency. Napoleon
was enthusiastically greeted in the Place Ven-
dome with cries of "Vive le Napoleon."

In the French Assembly, Lamartine propos-
ed a reduction of 100,000,000 francs in the ar-
my appropriations.

Vienna.—A fair here are unsettled. The
bloody and vindictive conduct of Windes-
chgratz led to a reaction on the part of the
people. It is reported that Windeschgratz
has been assassinated.

mob proceeded in a body to the Quirinal Palace
and demanded a new ministry or immediate
war would be declared. About one hundred
Swiss guards resisted them. A diploma's
body also entered the palace to protect the
Pope by their arms. Some of the
mob endeavored to fire the principal gates,
when a few shots were fired by the Swiss
guards, which caused the mob to retire. Short-
ly afterwards the Civic guards, Roman legion,
&c., numbering some thousands, invested the
palace in hostile array. The Swiss were over-
powered and the Pope's Secretary, Mons. Pal-
mas, was shot through the body—their over-
whelming force compelled submission. No
negotiations were opened, and a list of the mil-
itary, comprising the names of those who had
got up the conspiracy, was sent to the Pope,
who, under the duress of arms and fear of per-
sonal danger, was compelled to submit to their
dictation. The authority of the Pope is now,
in fact, a mere nullity. On the eighteenth day
after the insurrection a new ministry was for-
med, and tranquillity has succeeded. The new
ministry has put forth an address. They in-
tend to convulse the Chambers. The French
Government has sent force to Civita Vecchia
to support the Pope against his subjects.

Hungary.—The war continues.
Germany.—A plot for Republican and So-
cialists rising, and for the assassination of sev-
eral members of the German Parliament, has
been discovered at Frankfurt. At Berlin the
progress of the revolution was stayed.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.

Cotton during the past week continued in
good demand; the business was mostly at a
further advance of 1d, but the market has been
comparatively quiet for the last few days, and
the improvement has been greatly lost. The
quotations stand for fair Mobile at 4d advance;
for upland is quoted at 3 1/4; New Orleans 4 1/4.

Dr. J. D. Morgan, of Jackson, died in New
Orleans on Monday, 16th inst.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S AGE.—We perceive in
the New York Herald a statement that General
Taylor is but fifty-eight years of age. This is
not correct. We find it from the General
himself that he was sixty-four. —Delta.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, 14—1 P. M.

The royal mail-steamers Canada arrived to-
day, having sailed on the 25th ult.

The intelligence of the election of Gen.
Taylor to the Presidency of the United States
has diffused an unspeakable satisfaction
throughout Great Britain.

FRANCE.—Paris.—As the election for Presi-
dent approaches, the timid portion of the peo-
ple begin to feel alarmed, and are preparing
to remove until after the effects of the an-
ticipated storm resulting from the election
has subsided, and the result of the contest is
known. Insurrectionary movements are feared
on the part of the Republicans and Social-
ists. M. Lamartine is expected at Paris
to-morrow. A great number of the members
of the General Assembly have urged General
Cavaignac to present to that body a project
of a law for the purpose of closing the differ-
ent clubs. General Cavaignac has declined
so doing.—Lamartine, it is said, will be a
candidate for the Presidency after all, and his
friends are now taking measures in hand to se-
cure his election. French funds still remain
at low figures.

GERMANY.—The city of Dusseldorf was de-
clared to be in a state of siege on the 23d ult.
The civic guard were ordered to give up their
arms, and the troops occupying all the squares
to retire. The Archduke John, Regent of
Germany, has published a strong address to
the German people, in which he deprecates
the proceedings in Prussia, and commands
that peace be maintained amongst the provin-
ces along the German line.

AUSTRIA.—A suitable place was prepared
on the 18th ult., a few miles from the cap-
ital, for the repose of the soul of Count La-
mour.

ITALY.—An attempt was made on the 18th
ult. to assassinate the Duke of Modena; the
culprit was seized and imprisoned. There
are reported insurrections among the troops.
Letters from Rome announce that the insur-
rectionary movement had taken place among
the Pontifical troops of the garrison, on the
marches on the frontier of Austria.

IRELAND.—In the case of Martin judgment
was pronounced on the 18th ult. The argu-
ment in the case of Smith O'Brien, was open-
ed on the writ of error, before the Judge of
the Queen's Bench, on Tuesday. In the case
of Kevin O'Dougherty a memorial was signed
by the jury who found him guilty, and it was
presented to the Lord Justices, praying for a
commutation of the sentence of transportation
to that of a term of years of imprison-
ment.

PRUSSIA.—Breslau and the other towns were
perfectly ripe to take up the sword. Wran-
gel has followed up his directions for the dis-
arming of the Burger Guard. Deputations
have been going to Potsdam and back to Bres-
lau, imploring the King to retract his steps,
and dissolve the Brandenburg Ministry, and
throw himself into the arms of the Radicals.

On the other hand it is feared that the King
will dissolve the Assembly and ex-proprio motu
grant a constitution similar to that of Bel-
gium which is highly likely.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon state a con-
spiracy had been declared by the Government
where vigilance had saved the country from
outbreaks, which were to have taken place on

"All Saints" day. A number of the disaf-
fected party had been put under arrest, to be tried
by a court martial.

VIENNA.—As we become more correctly in-
formed of the recent frightful events in Vien-
na, we are struck with the awful scenes through
which the people of that city have passed.—
The details furnished by some of our country-
men, who were compelled to take up arms dur-
ing the late siege and bombardment, and
remain so until they could effect their escape
to the Imperialist army, prove that the stu-
dents and democratic party were perfectly
reckless of human life and only aimed at de-
stroying the imperial mandate.

There have not been any material changes
in the state of commercial affairs since the
departure of the last steamer. Cotton has
been in very good demand, and prices have
again advanced. The corn market was less
firm and prices are on the decline. Accounts
from the manufacturing districts are more en-
couraging. The produce market was steady
and firm with a fair quantity offering; business
was going on prosperously, and an abundant
supply of money can be had on very easy terms,
the current rate being 2 1/2 per cent for prime
bills.

The sales of cotton during the past week
amounted to 46,440 bales, and an unusual large
business has been done at a further advance
of 1d per pound, which has been obtained for
American cotton, below fair qualities. Ordi-
nary and middling descriptions have improv-
ed one farthing with a steady active market;
good and fine qualities remain as last quoted.
Fair upland and fair Mobile 3 1/4, and a fair Or-
leans, 4 1/4, middling of all three descriptions
were quoted at 3 1/4, and ordinary at 2 1/4 3/4;
searcely any thing being really merchantable
brings under 3d per pound.

The corn trade has continued in a dull and
declining state throughout the past week.—
The arrivals of breadstuffs from America and
other ports abroad are large.

VERY GOOD.—An amusing incident occur-
ed a few days since between an old (white-
haired) Whig and a Parson some-what tinctured
with Locofocoism, that is worth relating.
The Parson called upon the Whig for a dona-
tion to the Church. The Whig responded,
"I am in such a good humor about the elec-
tion, just name your sum, and here it is."

The sum was named and given. "Now,"
says the Whig, "I'll tell you why I am in so
pleasant a humor. Just look how the Lord
has drawn the line between corruption and
honesty. Mr. Polk is President of the United
States on Saturday the 3d of March, and then
goes out of office. The Lord is President on
Sunday, and on Monday he will hand the Gov-
ernment over to honest Old Zack." The par-
son pocketed the cash more pleasantly than
he did the remark.—St. Louis Republican.

COL. HAYS'S EXPEDITION.—By a letter from
Port Lavaca, the Galveston News learns that
Col. Hays has returned from Chihuahua, and
reports most favorably of his expedition. He
says the people of Chihuahua are more anx-
ious to have the road from San Antonio to
that place established, than those of this State
and that they were ready to subscribe largely
for such a purpose.

IOWA U. S. SENATORS.—On Thursday the
7th inst., A. C. Dodge and G. W. Jones
were elected U. S. Senators from Iowa. They
are both Democrats, of course.

Factories in the South.

We take pleasure in recording the evidence
which is constantly afforded of late in various
parts of the country, that public opinion is
thoroughly awakened to the value of manu-
factures in the South. The experiment which
has been successfully made at Tuscaloosa and
other portions of Alabama, in employing the
girls as operatives, fully bears out the view
of a respected contemporary (the Augusta
Chronicle and Sentinel,) contained in the fol-
lowing extracts.—Maithe's Free Trader.

"With common prudence and reserve none the
regions of the country where cotton and hu-
man food are the cheapest, will be the most
successful in fabricating all the heavier goods
made of this great southern staple. Its man-
ufacture in this State we are assured by men
familiar with the cost of growing cotton and
making it into cloth, is more profitable than
its culture at ordinary prices. We have watch-
ed the operation of the factory recently start-
ed in this city, with lively interest. Appreci-
ating the difficulties of a branch of business
at which so many new and raw hands would
have to learn the trade, we feared that a sup-
ply of white operatives could not be had to
work in the mill. Much too has been said
about the unwillingness of poor families to
engage in this kind of employment. Experience
however, has happily falsified the sinister pre-
dictions. There are more applicants for work
than the company can employ; and the suc-
cess of Georgia girls in learning to spin, weave
&c. is most incredible to their tact intelli-
gence and industry. There is one who earns
regularly \$5 per week. She is the daughter
of a widow woman who with the light
labor of a little son some ten years old added
to that of herself in the receipt of some \$34
a month from the cotton factory. It must be
borne in mind that neither of the three mem-
bers of this family is compelled to work a day
longer in this establishment than is agree-
able. We ask is it not an advantage to this com-
munity that its most needy families—and no
community is above the possibility of want—be
furnished with the means and situation to earn

without discredit or severe toil, each \$400 a
year? That it is a great blessing to such fami-
lies no one will deny."

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
—The Washington correspondent of the Phila-
delphia Ledger says, "The postal arrangement
between this country and Great Britain, talked
of as concluded, both in English and Ameri-
can papers, is not yet definitely concluded.
At least the papers are in this respect ahead of
the Post Office Department. Fresh instructions
have gone on to Mr. Bancroft."

POLITICAL.—It is stated that it is now well
ascertained that both Clay and Cass will be re-
turned as United States Senators from their
respective States. If this information should
prove correct, it will have a most important
bearing, as the course of Congress may and
probably will, be greatly influenced by the po-
sition these distinguished gentlemen will occu-
py.—N. O. Crescent.

Statistics of the Mexican War.

The editor of the Boston Traveller has pre-
pared a statement, from which we extract the
following:

A few facts, which may be stated on the
authority of the Adjutant General's report,
will neither be uninteresting or unprofitable to
our readers, most of whom probably do not find
access to that document.

The number of the forces employed in the
war was 60,067 officers and men, viz: 1104 offi-
cers and 26,362 men of the regular army, and
3,209 officers, (including the general staff 252)
and 68,222 men.

The number of men and officers discharged,
was 39,029, viz: for disability, 6,558; by expi-
ration of service, 31,500; and by civil authority,
1,524. The number of resignations, 427; and
desertions, 4,960.

The number of those who were killed in
battle, and who died of their wounds, was
1515, viz. 116 officers, and 1399 privates. The
number of deaths, by disease and from acciden-
tal causes was 6173; viz: 86 officers, and 6087
privates. Total number of deaths, 7688. And
this statement, particularly in regard to deaths
by disease, is probably much below the reality,
as the muster rolls of many regiments are mis-
sing.

The aggregate number of officers and men
wounded more or less severely, [and many of
whom have since died in consequence of their
wounds,] was 33043.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Mr. Webster delivered in
the Supreme Court room at Boston, on the 21st
ult. a eulogy on the late eminent lawyer, Jer-
emiah Mason, which is spoken of on all hands
as a most able, beautiful and feeling tribute to
intellectual, professional and a civil worth.
A letter from Boston to the New York Commer-
cial Advertiser, after properly noticing the
event, says: "Mr. Webster closed with a tri-
bute to the religious character of Mr. Mason,
who was an Episcopalian. Mr. Webster af-
firmed, that without religion no man can be
good or great. Mr. Webster appears very feeble;
his health is much impaired; the last few
months seem to have done the work of years on
his constitution. The sickness and death of a
beloved daughter; the dead body of his son
from Mexico, appearing in the harbor on the
day his daughter was laid in the tomb; with a
severe attack of sickness—have shaken and
reduced him."

Mr. Clay and Gen. Cass.

The following letter has been furnished for
publication to the correspondent of the Phila-
delphia North American. It is said to have
been written by Gen. Cass immediately after
his reading Mr. Clay's address to his constitu-
ents, exculpating himself from the charge of
"bargain and sale."

DETROIT, April 14, 1825.

Dear Sir.—I have just finished the perusal
of your masterly address to your late consti-
tuents, and I cannot refrain from expressing
to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me.
It is a triumphant refutation of the vile slan-
ders which have been propagated respecting
the motives of your conduct in the peculiar
circumstances in which you were recently
placed. You may safely commit your charac-
ter to the judgement of your countrymen
and posterity. They will not fail to award
you full justice.

I must ask your indulgence for this almost
involuntary tribute to your claims and ser-
vices. So strong is the expression which your
appeal has made upon me, that I could not
restrain this expression of my feelings. With
warm regard, I am dear sir, sincerely yours,
Hon. H. CLAY.

LEW. CASS.

GEORGIA SQUARE.—We have received two
samples of Sugar, made from cane grown on
the plantation of Mr. Benjamin Guann, in
Effingham county. One of the samples before
us is a beautiful high-colored sugar, with a
bright sparkling grain, equal in all respects to
the best Jamaica sugar, to which it bears a strik-
ing resemblance. The other is a whiter sug-
ar, with less grain, and resembles the Trinidad
sugar. The first was made from green cane—
the other from ribbon cane, and both have
grown on the same land. As an evidence
of the profits derived from the cultivation of
sugar, we state on the authority of Mr. Guann,
that he has made this year seven barrels of such
sugar as he has given us samples of, on three
eighths of an acre of land, which, if we av-
erage the barrels at 200 pounds, and allow what
good judges say the sugar is worth, 71 cents
per pound, would yield the sum of \$105 or 200
per acre.—Sac. Georgian.

The California Bill.

Judge Douglass's California Bill was refer-
red to the Judiciary Committee on Monday, the
17th by a vote of 25 to 24. There is a tele-
graphic despatch in the Picayune of the 23d,
which says that the vote on reference was a
Southern triumph, because the Judiciary Com-
mittee was understood to contain a majority
opposed to the Bill, and for this reason the
friends of the Bill wanted it referred to the
Territorial Committee. This confirms our
prediction that the measure would be opposed
by the Southern members. The grounds of
opposition are not stated, but we suppose
Southern representatives see that the organi-
zation of our whole Mexican territory into
one vast State without any provision with
regard to slavery, would inevitably make "free
soil" of the whole region. The passage of
such a bill now would preclude agitation
hereafter, but it would create such a present
sense of insecurity as to prevent the removal
of slave property into the territory; and this
as well as other consequences of its passage,
could not but give great advantages in the
after conflict to the Northern side of the great
issue.

The complexion of the two committees to
which reference was made, is significant of
the present state of opinion concerning the
measure. The Judiciary Committee at the first
session, consisted of Messrs. Ashley, of Arkan-
sas, Butler of S. Carolina, Berrien of N. Carolina,
Westcott of Florida, and Dayton of New Jer-
sey. All these are Southern men but one; and
we suppose no change has been made, save to
supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of
Senator Ashley. That is the committee to
which the South succeeded by a majority of
one, in referring the bill. The committee to
which the friends of the measure wished to re-
fer it, is equally one-sided.—Messrs. Douglass,
of Illinois, Bright of Indiana, Clayton of Dela-
ware, Butler of South Carolina, and Davis of
Massachusetts—all Northern men but one.—
V. Whig.

CALIFORNIA.—Since the publication of Col.
Mason's Report, giving such a favorable ac-
count of the vast extent and almost incredi-
ble richness of the gold region, we hear of exten-
sive preparations for emigration in almost every
part of the Union. The Colonel says that a
gold hunter considers \$50 a day very poor busi-
ness, and when a larger average than that
cannot be obtained in one place the miner gen-
erally removes to another. He says also that
the principal store at Sutter's Fort had received
in payment for goods \$36,000 worth of gold
from the 7th of May to the 10th of July. The re-
port says that at a not far distant mine, 4,000 men
of whom more than one-half were Indians, were
working in the district, and that about \$50,000
worth of gold was obtained daily. A circum-
stance mentioned of a man's giving an ounce
and a half of gold for a box of 21 diet powders,
is a pretty good illustration of the state of af-
fairs in the gold region.

As it seems that every body is going to Cal-
ifornia, we have concluded to suggest to this
community that during its absence, we will
stay at home and take care of the women, for
a moderate per cent upon the luck of those in-
terested in the fairer portion of creation.
Others of course will not be expected to make
any payment. The propriety of an early start
is also suggested to the community at large
(for reasons which must be too obvious for re-
mark.—V. Whig.

Brazilian Tea.—We are indebted to the cour-
tesy of the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires for two
specimens of tea, green and black, grown in
his beautiful country. We have submitted
them to competent judges, who join us in pro-
nouncing very favorably upon their quality.
They bid fair to rival the productions of the
Celestial Empire.—Washington Union.

THE TERRITORIES.—SLAVERY.—Mr. Root's
motion in the House on Wednesday the 13th,
to instruct the Committee on Territories, to
bring forth with a bill or bills establishing ter-
ritorial governments in New Mexico and Cal-
ifornia, and excluding slavery therefrom, passed
by a vote of 107 to 80. There were 39 absent-
ees.—V. Whig.

Pay Up.

ALL the notes and accounts trans-
ferred to me by Eichelstein & Co.,
under fifty dollars, now in the posses-
sion of T. C. Tupper, Esq., will be plac-
ed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace
for suit—if not paid before the 10th of
January next.

JOSEPH JACOBS, Trustee.

December 22, 1848

31.

Geo. W. Cable.

ALFRED WELLINGTON

G. W. CABLE & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants

and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Wines, Foreign and Domestic Liquors

No. 26 NEW LEVEE

New-Orleans,

REFERENCES.

Fredk Turner.

Joseph Monks } Louisville, Ky

David Guard.

Isaac Dunn. } Lawrenceburg, I

John R. Shaw.